

Mr. Hillhouse was assigned to the 27th Bomb Group and departed with his unit for duty in the Philippines in November of that year. Mr. Hillhouse and his fellow airmen from the 27th Bomb Group were trained as infantry soldiers and fought in defense of Bataan and Corregidor Island from the invading Japanese forces. After the eventual fall of Corregidor Island, Mr. Hillhouse was captured and held as a POW by the Japanese forces and survived the infamous Bataan death march where it is estimated that 30 percent of all of the prisoners were brutally killed by their captors.

For over 2 years, Mr. Hillhouse was assigned to slave labor unloading ships in Manila. In July 1944, he was sent to Japan on a freighter where he was kept as a prisoner until his release at the end of the war.

Like so many people in his generation, Mr. Hillhouse returned to his life and family after the war in White Springs with little discussion about the torture and the atrocities that he had endured and witnessed as a prisoner of war for 3½ years. In fact, Mr. Hillhouse continued his public service and became an employee of the United States Postal Service.

Both he and his wife, Sarah, worked at the White Springs Post Office from July 14, 1947, until his retirement on January 19, 1973.

Mr. Speaker, I believe as elected Members of Congress we have an obligation and duty to honor and protect the veterans of our Nation. Those who put their lives on the line so we as Americans can have the security and freedom that we enjoy in this great country deserve the utmost recognition, and I believe the designation of this post office is a fitting tribute to a man who valiantly served in the armed services, survived slave labor and POW camps, and continued to serve his Nation as postmaster. I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this legislation.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Hillhouse was obviously a great American, one of our best. We urge the adoption of H.R. 3667.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I ask Members on both sides of the aisle to support Mr. CRENSHAW and his bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3667.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further

proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

#### EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR GREATER AWARENESS OF OVARIAN CANCER

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 727) supporting the goals and ideals of National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

##### H. RES. 727

Whereas ovarian cancer is the deadliest of all gynecological cancers, and the reported mortality of ovarian cancer is increasing over time;

Whereas ovarian cancer is the 5th leading cause of cancer deaths among women in the United States;

Whereas the mortality rate for ovarian cancer has not significantly decreased in the almost 40 years since the "War on Cancer" was declared;

Whereas all women are at risk for ovarian cancer, and 90 percent of women diagnosed with ovarian cancer do not have a family history that puts them at higher risk;

Whereas the Pap test is sensitive and specific to the early detection of cervical cancer, but not to ovarian cancer;

Whereas there is currently no reliable early detection test for ovarian cancer;

Whereas many people are unaware that the symptoms of ovarian cancer often include bloating, pelvic or abdominal pain, difficulty eating or feeling full quickly, and urinary symptoms, among several other symptoms that are easily confused with other diseases;

Whereas the first national consensus statement on ovarian cancer symptoms was developed in June 2007 to provide consistency in describing symptoms to make it easier for women to learn and remember them;

Whereas due to the lack of a reliable screening test, 75 percent of ovarian cancer cases are diagnosed in an advanced stage when the five-year survival rate is below 45 percent;

Whereas if ovarian cancer is diagnosed and treated at an early stage before the cancer spreads outside of the ovary, the survival rate is as high as 90 percent;

Whereas there are factors that are known to reduce the risk for ovarian cancer and play an important role in the prevention of the disease;

Whereas awareness and early recognition of ovarian cancer symptoms are currently the best way to save women's lives;

Whereas the Ovarian Cancer National Alliance, during the month of September, holds a number of events to increase public awareness of ovarian cancer; and

Whereas the goals and ideals of National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month should be promoted to increase the awareness of the public regarding the cancer: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives expresses support for greater awareness of ovarian cancer.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CHAFFETZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and add any extraneous materials.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, at this point I would like to yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ISRAEL) for 5 minutes.

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution. I am very proud to have sponsored it. I am very proud to serve as a co-Chair of the Congressional Cancer Caucus.

Mr. Speaker, this year 21,500 women will be diagnosed with ovarian cancer; 14,600 will have lost their lives. Some of those women who will have lost their lives could have been saved with advanced diagnosis of their ovarian cancer. This is a silent killer, and the sad fact is that if you are fortunate enough to receive advanced diagnosis of ovarian cancer, the survival rate is as high as 90 percent. But if you receive your diagnosis in the latter stages of the disease, the survival rate falls to less than 45 percent.

Mr. Speaker, in addition, 75 percent of all ovarian cancer cases are diagnosed in the latter stages of the disease, and that is too late for too many women in America today.

Mr. Speaker, several years ago I sponsored similar legislation and ran into a woman at a rally. She said: Congressman ISRAEL, I am in stage 4 of ovarian cancer. Your resolution may be too late for me. I am here because I hope it is not too late for my daughter.

Mr. Speaker, no mother in America should have to think in those terms, and this resolution provides women with the tools they need to recognize ovarian cancer, to get an advanced diagnosis of ovarian cancer, and to be educated about it.

I want to thank Chairman TOWNS for his support of this resolution; the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAULO) who is an ovarian cancer survivor; the principal cosponsors, the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA), the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON); and the Ovarian Cancer National Alliance for their critical help with this legislation.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAULO), the lead sponsor of this resolution.

Ms. DELAULO. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for this time, and I thank the gentleman from New York for his leadership on this issue. It is an honor to serve with him. He has been a champion of the cause of cancer and particularly ovarian cancer. I strongly urge my colleagues to support the Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month resolution. This is an easy call for me because I know firsthand that awareness saves lives.

Twenty-three years ago, I was diagnosed with ovarian cancer. I was lucky: I had excellent doctors who detected the cancer by chance in stage 1. I underwent radiation treatment for 2½ months, and I am fortunate to say I have been cancer free ever since.

Standing here before you today, I know I am one of the lucky ones. My life was given back to me, and changed at the same time. And I know that had my doctors not caught my cancer at this earliest stage, the final outcome may have been very, very different. That is why it is so important that we pass this resolution and help raise the awareness about ovarian cancer. Ten women in the United States are diagnosed with a gynecological cancer every hour; 26,000 women succumb to these terrible cancers each year. Women who detect their ovarian cancer in stage 1 are more than four times likely to beat it than those who find out in stages 3 or 4.

Of course there are other steps we should also take. We need to re-fund Johanna's Law this year, reauthorize it for future years; and we need to make sure that our Affordable Health Care for America Act becomes the law of the land so all Americans have access to quality, affordable health insurance and can get the cancer screenings that may save their lives.

But today, we can do our part by standing up against ovarian cancer and passing this resolution. Cancer is indiscriminate. It does not care about your age or family, your sex, your race, or religion. It reminds us that we are all human and that, yes, we are vulnerable; and that we must all come together, man and woman, young and old, Democrat or Republican, to fight it on every front. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, to support life, to help to support saving lives.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I thank the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAULO) for the strength and inspiration that she provides to so many women who are having to deal with this. And thank you for sharing your story.

I rise today in support of H. Res. 727, supporting the goals and ideals of National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month. Ovarian cancer is the deadliest of all gynecological cancers and is the fifth leading cause of death among women in the United States of America. Ovarian cancer will occur in one out of every 57 women. This year, approximately 20,000 women will be diagnosed with ovarian cancer, and more than 15,000 will unfortunately die from it.

Currently, there is no reliable early detection test for ovarian cancer. In June 2007, for the first time a national consensus statement on ovarian cancer symptoms was developed. It described the symptoms, thereby making it easier for women to learn and remember them. However, because of the lack of reliable screening tests, 75 percent of

ovarian cancer cases are diagnosed in an advanced stage, resulting in a survival rate of less than 45 percent. This has to change.

It is critical to the victims of ovarian cancer and their loved ones that a reliable screening test be developed to detect this dreaded cancer in its early stages. In the meantime, the Ovarian Cancer National Alliance holds a number of events to increase public awareness of ovarian cancer and educates women about the importance of knowing its common signs and symptoms.

During these events, they stress the importance of routine doctor visits and robust scientific research. During this time and throughout the year, we need to renew our commitment to fighting this illness that devastates all who have been touched by this cancer and takes too many lives of women throughout the United States. I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution, H. Res. 727.

My own mother passed away from breast cancer. Cancer kills too many Americans, roughly 1,500 people a day in this country. I think it is a shame that we don't give more national importance to fighting the war against cancer.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Utah for his remarks, and I want to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. ISRAEL) and the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAULO) for their leadership on this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, ovarian cancer is one of the deadliest forms of women's cancer. As noted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, ovarian cancer is now the eighth most common cancer and the fifth leading cause of cancer death among women in the United States.

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As has been noted earlier, in addition, and which has been commented on by the American Cancer Society's annual "cancer facts and figures," over 21,500 new cases of ovarian cancer will have been diagnosed and approximately 14,600 women will have died from ovarian cancer in 2009 alone. Moreover, the American Cancer Society additionally notes that a woman's risk of developing invasive ovarian cancer during her lifetime is about 1 in 71, and estimates that a woman's lifetime chance of dying from invasive ovarian cancer is 1 in 95.

Despite these troubling statistics, with early detection and proper management, ovarian cancer can be highly treatable. As noted by the American Cancer Society, about 3 in 4 women with ovarian cancer survive at least 1 year after diagnosis, and almost half of women with ovarian cancer are still alive at least 5 years after diagnosis. And if ovarian cancer is found and treated before the cancer has spread outside the ovary, the 5-year survival rate is 93 percent.

However, while ovarian cancer is manageable if detected early, we know that less than 20 percent of all ovarian cancer is found at an early stage.

The Ovarian Cancer Coalition notes that ovarian cancer can strike women of any race and at any age, though women who are over the age of 55 and who have never been pregnant, have a family history of breast or ovarian cancer, or have a personal history of cancer, are at higher risk of being diagnosed with the disease.

Accordingly, let us take this opportunity, through the passage of House Resolution 727, to increase the awareness regarding this serious form of cancer and encourage all women to work with their doctors in order to maximize the possibility of early detection. And this resolution has even greater importance in light of the health care debate that goes on in the Senate right now.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting House Resolution 727, and I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Resolution 727, which expresses the House of Representatives' support for the goals and ideals of National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month. As many of my colleagues hopefully know, on August 31, 2009, President Obama issued a Presidential Proclamation officially declaring September National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month, and calling on every American to do their part to increase awareness of what Americans can do to prevent and control ovarian cancer. Rising to the challenge, throughout September, all across the Nation, men and women came together for events to both raise awareness of this terrible scourge and to show their support for the women and families struggling with this horrible disease—the deadliest of the gynecologic cancers.

While National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month may be over for 2009, the fight against ovarian cancer goes on. When it is detected early, ovarian cancer is very treatable; unfortunately, ovarian cancer is one of the most difficult cancers to diagnose because symptoms are sometimes subtle and may be easily confused with those of other diseases. As a result, only 29 percent of ovarian cancer cases in the U.S. are diagnosed in the early stages. When the disease is detected before it has spread beyond the ovaries, more than 95 percent of women will survive longer than five years. But, in cases where the disease is not detected until it reaches the advanced stage, the five-year survival rate plummets to a devastating 25 percent.

As there is still no reliable and easy-to-administer screening test for ovarian cancer, like the Pap smear for cervical cancer or the mammogram for breast cancer, early recognition of symptoms is clearly the best way to save a woman's life. Increased education and awareness about ovarian cancer, along with recognition of women who are at higher risk for developing ovarian cancer, is the only way that women and their doctors will be able to stop ignoring or misinterpreting the subtle symptoms of the disease.

In 2007, the American Cancer Society and the Ovarian Cancer National Alliance came to a consensus on the identifiable symptoms of

ovarian cancer. If a woman experiences any of the following symptoms for at least three weeks—bloating, pelvic or abdominal pain, difficulty eating or feeling full quickly, frequent or urgent need to urinate—she should immediately see her gynecologist. I urge all of my colleagues to remember those symptoms and I ask each and every one of you to please make a special point of discussing them with your mothers, your wives and your daughters; and encourage them to talk about these symptoms with other women. The simple fact is that ignorance kills. The more women know what to look for, the more lives we can save. If we love our mothers, our wives and our daughters, and I am sure that we do, then we owe it to them to make the effort to talk with them about ovarian cancer.

The word “cancer” evokes powerful emotions. Along with many of my colleagues, I know firsthand how devastating cancer can be to the individual who has been diagnosed as well as their family. And I would like to pay a small homage to a constituent of mine and a dear friend, Kolleen Stacy, who recently lost her own personal battle with ovarian cancer. Kolleen first brought the issue of ovarian cancer to my attention, and it was her passion to protect other women from the scourge of ovarian cancer that convinced me to champion this cause in the People’s House. Today’s debate is a victory for all women, but in my mind, the fact that we are having this debate, the fact that in 2009 there is even such a thing as National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month is a tribute to the dedication and commitment of women like Kolleen Stacy. God bless you Kolleen.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support House Resolution 727. It is literally a matter of life and death.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of House Resolution 727. I thank the chief sponsor, Mr. ISRAEL, and all those who have put their heart and soul behind this, and urge the adoption of this resolution.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, having no further speakers on my side, I want to thank Mr. ISRAEL and Ms. DeLAURO for their leadership on this, and I urge that all Members support House Resolution 727.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 727, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair’s prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### HONORING THE LIFE OF FRANK MCCOURT

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the reso-

lution (H. Res. 743) honoring the life of Frank McCourt for his many contributions to American literature, education, and culture.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

#### H. RES. 743

Whereas Frank McCourt, a great American author, passed away on July 19, 2009;

Whereas Frank McCourt was born on August 19, 1930, in Brooklyn, New York;

Whereas Frank McCourt returned to his parents’ homeland of Ireland during the Great Depression where he remained until the age of 19;

Whereas Frank McCourt returned to the United States and served in the United States Army where he was stationed in Germany during the Korean War;

Whereas following his service in the United States Army, Frank McCourt attended New York University on the GI Bill despite never having attended high school;

Whereas following his graduation from New York University, Frank McCourt began teaching English and creative writing in the New York City Public School system where he remained for 27 years;

Whereas Frank McCourt authored an autobiography titled “Angela’s Ashes” which vividly tells of the poverty, hunger, and alcoholism that challenged his family and others in the town of Limerick, Ireland, where he grew up;

Whereas “Angela’s Ashes” won the Pulitzer Prize for Biography, the National Book Critics Circle Award, the ABBY Award among others, and has sold over 4,000,000 copies, has been published in 27 countries, and has been translated into 17 languages;

Whereas Frank McCourt also authored other award winning books including, “Tis”, the follow up to “Angela’s Ashes”, and “Teacher Man”, about his work in the New York School system;

Whereas his contributions to American literature, education, and culture have impacted millions; and

Whereas Frank McCourt was beloved by his family, friends, and neighbors for his kindness, wit, and generosity: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives honors the life of Frank McCourt for his many contributions to American literature, education, and culture.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CHAFFETZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and add any extraneous materials.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to present House Resolution 743 for consideration. This resolution honors the life of Frank McCourt for his many contributions to American literature, education and culture.

The measure before us was introduced on September 14 by my colleagues, Representative CHRIS MURPHY of Connecticut and Mr. JOSEPH COURTNEY from Connecticut, and was favorably reported out of the Oversight Committee on October 29, 2009 by unanimous consent. Notably, this measure enjoys the support of over 50 Members of Congress.

At this point, I would like to yield 5 minutes to one of the lead sponsors of this resolution, Mr. COURTNEY of Connecticut.

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for his efforts to bring this resolution to the floor today honoring a great American, a great writer and a great human being. As the cosponsorship indicates, there is a Connecticut thread through this resolution because at the time of his passing, Frank lived in Roxbury, Connecticut, where a memorial service was held just a few weeks ago. Congressman CHRIS MURPHY attended that service and would have liked to be here but had some business back in his district, so I want to at least convey his strong support for this resolution because of the strong feeling within northwestern Connecticut where Frank resided and just the love and affection that the people of that State, which was kind of his adopted State, had for Frank.

As the resolution indicates, Frank had an amazing American life. He was born in the U.S. but moved as an infant back to Ireland. He was raised in Limerick which became the subject of “Angela’s Ashes,” a book that won prizes from all over the world, was translated into 17 languages and was read in over 27 countries. He later moved back to the U.S., served in the U.S. Army, actually through the GI bill got his education, became a teacher, and then, again, an amazing story of becoming an undiscovered pearl as a writer late in life when he published “Angela’s Ashes” in his sixties, and again became an internationally acclaimed author.

It’s a book that’s about a very sort of small slice of humanity. It is a story about childhood poverty in Limerick, a relatively small to medium size city in Ireland back in the 1950s. You would think it would have a very small audience. But because of Frank’s amazing gifts, he was able to write a story that really touched people from all over the world about the challenges that families face under the most difficult circumstances. And ultimately, although a very harsh account of his life, it is an inspiring book as well about his mother, Angela McCourt.

He then wrote a second book called “Tis” which was a story really about immigration coming back to the U.S. really as almost a native Irish citizen at the time and finding his way through America. Again, it is a story which was full of some pretty rough scenes, but at the end of the day, it really is an American story about